NORTH CAROLINA PORTFOLIO 6

DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

VOL. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1865. [No. 277.

HE

VATIVE.

AILY AND WEEKLY BY
Y, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

AILY: | TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
$10 00 | One month, $ 4 00
20 00 | Three months, 10 00
40 00 | Six months, 20 00

to either Daily or Weekly received for a six months.

NKEE PICTURE OF CHARLESTON.

and in the New York Tribune a letter eight amns long, written from Charleston by its special correspondent. In point of letters, the Confederates see what it is to be subjugated. Among the first incidents attending the writer's advent at Charleston was the characteristic one of advising a negro in one of the deserted offices to break a plaster cast of Calhoun, a feat which being accomplished, is considered a great victory. We copy some extracts from the letter, which may be read with profit as well as interest:

THE NEGRO TROOPS ENTER CHARLESTON.

The first national soldiers that landed in Charleston in the capacity of the rebel city were the South Carolina negroes, (thank God!) of the 21st United States colored troops. There was also a detachment of the gallant 54th; who were the first negro troops to march into the state on Southern soil the splendid fighting qualities of the colored race, They were the heroes of Fort Wagner, where Shaw lies buried "under his niggers," as the brutal ruffians reported. The Pennsylvania 52nd formed the rest of the forces of occupation.

Soon the Star-Spangled banner floated from the top of the custom house, the citadel and the arsenal—waving for the "first" time here over free soil and a people free.

All the public buildings were immediately taken possession of, and detachments stationed to guard them.

THE NEGRO PROVOST GUARD.

Lieut. Col. Bennett is provost Marshal, and Major Willoughby Assistant Provost Marshal. Two companies of the 54th Massachusetts are doing provost marshal duty. At every public building the tidy, negro sentinels can be seen halting citizens, ordering them back or examining their passes. They are well behaved gentleman, and contrast very favorably with some of the rebel citizens. I heard of one citizen, a woman who complained of them as insolent.

"INSOLENCE" OF COLORED TROOPS.

"Do the Yankees trouble you?" was asked of this person.

"No," she said, "the Yankees don't, but your negroes do."

"They do not insult you, do they?"

"No, not me; but they do others."

"What do they do?"

"Oh! they won't turn out of the side walk for you, and they will go up to a white man and ask him for a light for their cigars!

To appreciate this enormity fully it should be known that it is a part of the unwritten law of South Carolina that every negroe, on meeting a white person on the side walk shall give them the inside or the wall. Some seditious Yankees have probably advised the fact that this "lex non scripta" is repealed or at least played out.

Since one of our soldiers went into a Catholic cathedral in Mexico and requested a priest to give him one of the tapers to light his cigar, there has probably nothing been done by American troops so offensive to the feelings of the natives of a conquered country as was perpetrated when the negro soldier stepped up to one of the scions of chivalry here and asked him for a light.

"But things like this, you know, must be, after a famous victory," as the uncle of little Peterkin judiciously remarked.

THE MASSACHUSETTS FIFTY FIFTH.

On Tuesday evening, about 7 o'clock, we heard a prolonged and hearty cheering in a neighboring street. I ran in the direction indicated by the shouts, and found that the Massachusetts Fifty-fifth (colored) had just landed in the city.

John Brown's body lies mouldering in the grave,
His soul is marching on!
Glory! Glory! Hallelujah!
We'll hang Jeff. Davis on a crab-apple tree,
As we go marching on!

Imagine if you can, this stirring song chanted with the most raptuous, most exultant emphasis, by a regiment of negro troops, who had been lying in sight of Charleston for nearly two years—as they trod with tumultuous delight along the streets of this pro-slavery city, whose soil they had just touched for the first time—imagine them, in the dim light of the evening, seeing on every side groups of their own race—men, women, maidens and little children, who greeted them with a joy that knew no bounds save that of physical ability to express itself fully—imagine them, as they finished their song of triumph, unite with equal ecstacy in joining in that other thrilling melody:

Down with the traitor,
Up with the flag;

Imagine them cheer, as only triumphant troops can cheer, in honor of the "stars and stripes," and "Massachusetts," and Governor Andrew," and you may conceive, the sublime and unequalled scene that I had the priviledge of witnessing on Tuesday night in Charleston

I heard a lieutenant of the Fifty-fifth, in command of company I, give the order, "Shoulder Arms," and in a minute afterwards, shook hands with him, for he was an old acquaintance. Who do you think it was? The son of William Lloyd Garrison!

A COMPLIMENTARY DINNER—COMIC SONGS BY THE COLORED BRETHREN.

Dr Getty, the agent of the Philadelphia bounty to Savannah, invited a large party to dinner to commemorate the day. General Webster (chief of General Sherman's staff) presided. The dinner was held at the house of a colored man, noted (like the New York Downings and the Boston Smith) for being the chief of the class of caterers in Charleston.

After the dinner (probably the best that has been eaten in this lean and empty-bellied city since the blockade began,) toasts were proposed, responded to, and drunk with the customary honors:

"The President of the United States: Here, in the 'last ditch' of the rebellion, we love him for his fidelity, honor him for his integrity, and praise him for his steadfastness to our cause and principles."

By Captain Hunt, of the Shenandoah.

"Peace: Not that peace which passeth understandingly, of which we hear as we sit by murmuring Brooks and the copper-haunted Woods of New York, but a peace founded on Liberty and Justice, which shall revive commerce, trade and arts, and give us full security for the past and indemnity for the future."

By James Redpath, of Boston.

"The poor of Charleston: Wherever we find the traitor we strike him down; wherever we find his victim we lift him up."

Response by Captain Fowler, chief commissary of the district. When the rebels evacuatad Charleston they left 500,000 bushels of rice, which had been captured, 50,000 bushels of which were cleaned. It had been determined to distribute this large supply (2,000,000 of rations) to the poor of Charleston without distinction of color. Captain Fowler has the distribution of these stores, and these facts furnished with the materials of his speech in response. He offered as a volunteer toast:

Our Colored Soldiers—Which was enthusiastically received.

Colonel Markland gave as a volunteer toast:

The Loyal Men of the South—Which was responded to by Messrs. Rooks and Daley, two citizens of Charleston who have been faithful to their country.

The entertainment passed off very pleasantly, and concluded by a comic song (of genuine negro humor) by a party of men. It was one of the few comic songs that are of negro origin, for the most of their melodies are sad and plaintive. A colored band (Robert Lord's) was in attendance, and did credit to themselves, as well as added much to the festivity of the assembly."

A NEWSPAPER OFFICE GOES UP THE "ESPOUT."

There was a rather humorous scene at the office of the Charleston Courier. The editors had run away, but the business man remained and hoped to save his property. Colonel Woodford called at the office at an early hour, and the following conversation took place:

Colonel W.—"Whom have I the pleasure of addressing, sir?"

Newspaper proprietor.—"Mr. L—, sir."

Colonel W.—"Will you do me the favor, sir, to loan me a sheet of paper."

Mr. L. (looking at the Colonel's shoulder straps,)—"Certainly, sir, certainly."

Colonel W.—"Thank you, Mr. L—, might I trouble you for pen and ink?"

Mr. L.—"With pleasure, sir."

Colonel W.—(Begins to write.)—"Really, sir, I am sorry to trouble you so much, but this ink won't flow; will you be good enough to get another bottle?"

Mr. L.—"Oh, certainly, sir; no trouble at all."

Colonel W.—(writes.)

OFFICE PROVOST MARSHALL GENERAL D. S.,
CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA,

Special Order, No 1.

"The Charleston Courier establishment is hereby [Mr L. saw the writing and looked startled and troubled] taken possession of by the United States."

Mr. L could not endure this any longer for he was slyly overlooking the manuscript and burst out:

"Colonel, surely you don't mean to confiscate my property. I opposed nullification in eighteen-thirty!"

The Colonel tells this story with great zest, as the nearest approach to loyalty in Charleston that he has met among the white people yet.

LOYALTY IN CHARLESTON.

There are a few white Unionists here, but they are chiefly of foreign birth, or poor, and many of these are of the "Union-as-it-was" sort. A number are beginning to claim that they have been Union all along, but were compelled to talk secession to save themselves.

"Why, you people here who claim to be Union," I said to one of the prominent citizens, "seem to have been greater slaves than the negrees. You say you were compelled to say what you did not believe?"

He winced a little, but replied: "Yes, it's a fact, sir; you have no idea of what people had to submit to here who were not fire-eaters!

YANKEE TEACHERS WANTED.

There is a stronghold here in Charleston, a mental Fort Sumter, in which a breach has been made that we should instantly man, and woman too—mount with our monitors in broadcloth and crinoline—Ignorance. The negro population here as everywhere, are eager to be taught. Hitherto, the barbarous laws of this heathen State have forbidden any one to teach the loyal population—that class, at least, who are loyal without its buts, or any other form or style of qualification—the colored people. Send along the teachers, Massachusetts and New York, without an hour's delay. Preparations will be made at once to receive them, and to set them to work as soon as they arrive. General Webster appreciates the importance of this movement, and will give it every aid in his power. Doubtless General Gillmore will do so also; but as I have not yet spoken to him on the subject, I write only from my general knowledge of his character.

Let the daughters of New England who are living cheerless and aimless lives at home, make a dash for the city of Charleston, instantly.

WALKS IN CHARLESTON.

After passing beyond "Gillmore's Town," the appearance of Charleston changes. There are now no indications of ruins save closed up stores, and streets comparatively deserted And, as the day advances, it is seen that there is a fair proportion of adult male white citizens left—although they are mostly old men, deserters and foreigners. Gov. Aiken estimates its present population at from fifteen to twenty thousand. There are large numbers of negroes, not so many, of course, as before the rebellion (for then they were as plentiful as blackberries) but in view of the action of the insurgents in evacuating other cities. The mulatto ladies are more numerous here, and handsomer, than in any Southern city I ever visited, (and I have seen nearly all of them) with the exception, perhaps, of New Orleans; and there, although they are often beautiful, they do not bear that relative proportion to the white citizens that they do in Charleston.

Wherever we went we found the negroes gathered in groups, especially the woman, their dusky faces beaming with joy. Any salutation to them was invariably received with the liveliest satisfaction—often answered by "God bless you," and other words of gratitude to the Lord and the Yankees, whom they look on as His agents.

A NEW TICKET IN THE MERCURY OFFICE.

I write this last paragraph in the editorial rooms (down town) of the Charleston Mercury. The window glass and sashes are shattered by shot.—Over the mantle-piece, in pencil marks, are written these lines which show that the irrepressible spirit of radicalism (but on the right side now) seem to inhabit the office still:

For the President in 1868:
Wendell Phillips, of Massachusetts.
For Vice-President:
Frederick Douglass, of New York.

Shades of Calhoun—how are the mighty fallen! Surely, the great nullifier's bones must rattle in impotent rage at the overthrow of his heathen philosophy.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTED "Commissioner to investigate, collect and distribute Claims of Deceased Soldiers," gives notice that after the 30th inst., he will be prepared to furnish the blanks whereby the wives, children, executors or administrators of deceased soldiers may have their claims placed in proper form to be filed in the Auditor's office in Richmond, and will use every effort in his power to have the same promptly paid.

Persons applying for blanks must forward a 20 cent postage stamp (or two 10 cent bills) to prepay the postage on the same.

A Register of all claims will be kept, and at any time the state of a claim may be ascertained.

HENRY E. COLTON,
Fayetteville, N. C.
February 25, 1865. 263—tf.

50 BOXES CAROLINA BELLE SNUFF FOR sale. KINSEY & WARE.
Raleigh Dec. 22, 1864. 202—tf.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, N. C., March 8th, 1865.

THE HOME GUARD BOARDS WILL IMMEDIATELY proceed to visit the different counties of their respective Districts for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption on account of physical disability.

The Board for the First District will first convene at Jackson, that for the Second District at Enfield, that for the Third at Goldsboro', that for the Fourth at Fayetteville; that for the Fifth at Raleigh, that for the Sixth at Greensboro, that for the Seventh at Lexington, that for the Eighth at Charlotte, that for the Ninth at Morganton, that for the Tenth at Asheville. Instructions from this office will be forwarded to these points.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General N. C.
March 9. 271—d1w.

AXES, SHOVELS PLOWS, &c.

5 DOZEN LONG HANDLED SHOVELS,
10 " Cast Steel Axes,
4 " " Hilling Hoes,
6 " Medium Sized Grindstones,
3 " No. 9 Plows,
5 " No. 11 "
4 " No. 60 "
1 " No. 2 Two horse Livingston Plows,
1200 " Plow Points, Landsides and Bolts,
200 pounds Horse Shoes.
All kinds of Plantation and Bar Iron, at
SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO'S
North State Iron and Brass Works.
March 3, 1865. 266—tf

Confederate States Depository.

RALEIGH, N. C March 2, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT FOR THE PRESent the interest due January 1st 1865, on all certificates of indebtedness of the Confederate States of America, payable in North Carolina, will be paid at this office on presentation of said certificates.

C. B. HARRISON,
270—6t. Depository.

FOR RENT.

A LARGE AND DESIRABLE RESIDENCE WITHIN A mile of the city of Raleigh, with 360 acres of land attached.

Apply to Dr. Joyner, Yarborough House, Raleigh, N. C.
January 31, 1865. 248—tf.

JOHN D HYMAN,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.,

WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO ANY BUSINESS IN the 8th Judicial Circuit that may be entrusted to his hands.

January 5, 1864. 218—tf.

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

ALL BOXES FOR SOLDIERS OR PRISONERS OF War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwarded free of charge:

Sprague Brothers, Salisbury.
Dr. D. F. Summey, Ashville.
Dr. W. A. Collet, Morganton.
Dr. J. W. Allison, Statesville.
Dr. J. L. Neagle, Greensboro.
Mr. A Hagan, Charlotte.
Mr. Edward Hege, Salem.
Capt. J. N. McDowell, Raleigh.
Joseph A. Worth, Fayettevillee.
E. Murry & Co., Wilmington.
Mr. F. L. Bond, Tarboro.
Mr. J. A. Askew, Colerain.
Mr. F. L. Roberts, Murfreesboro.

The boxes should be well hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special Messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General, N. C.
Raleigh, Oc 29, 1864. 166—tf.

Almanacs! Almanacs!!

TURNER'S ALMANACS FOR 1865 NOW READY,
Price per hundred 75 00
" " doz. 10 00
" " single copy. 1 00
BRANSON & FARRAR,
Raleigh, N. C.
Jan. 2, 1865. 215—tf.

READ IT!

THE ABDUCTION!

THE ABDUCTION!

A THRILLING TALE OF REAL LIFE IN CALIFORnia and Mexico, by W. P. Wilkins, Esq.
Commenced in the
SOUTHERN FIELD AND FIRESIDE.
this week. Ready to-day.
Subscription $20 for six months; single copies $1.
WM. B. SMITH & CO.,
Raleigh, N. C.
THE KEYSTONE, for March, will be ready in a few days.
March 13, 1865. 273—2t.

New Daily Paper in Richmond.

PROSPECTUS.

THE undersigned propose to publish a daily paper, under the title of "THE RICHMOND HERALD," on or about the 15th of January next.

It will be entirely independent in politics, but will nevertheless accord to the administration a just support in all measures which, in the opinion of its conductors may be deemed promotive of the good of the cause in which we are engaged. A proper criticism of such acts as will be deemed adverse to this object, will be, of course, consistent with the independent character under which the paper is to be inaugurated.

In the matter of General News it will be found to keep pace with the leading journals of the day, while it will have added to it in the way of financial intelligence a feature such as, we venture to say, no paper in the Confederacy can boast of. Editorials from the pen of one of the ablest financial writers in this or any other country will be presented in each number.

For reasons not now proper to be mentioned, we forbear to give the names of those who shall compose the regular editorial staff; but we flatter ourselves that when they shall appear they will be found to constitute such an array of talent as cannot be excelled on this continent.

The well known character of the individual whose name appears below, as a stenographic reporter, furnishes we presume, a guarantee that, in all that relates to important political speeches and debates, whether in legislative assemblies or out of them, the "HERALD" will present advantages certainly not to be excelled by any paper in the Confederacy.

The farming interests will be faithfully vindicated, and care taken to disseminate the earliest intelligence which a proper regard for the welfare of that great element of national wealth and power shall demand.

In the matter of correct commercial intelligence, equal zeal shall be manifested, our object being to assign to each of these departments an editor of known experience and ability.

Arrangements are on foot by which to secure the earliest foreign news, and the paper will contain such editorial talent as will fully elucidate the bearing of foreign diplomacy upon Southern interests.

In short, "THE RICHMOND HERALD" will be found to combine every feature of interest which the requirements of the present crisis demand.

The enterprise is repectfully commended to the favor and patronage of the citizens of the Southern Confederacy.

P. KEAN, & CO.,
Jan 18—228 tf. Richmond, Va.

WEEKLY SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

IN PURSUANCE OF A PLAN LONG ENTERTAINED, and to meet the expressed wants of the Agriculturists and County Residents of the South, the subscriber announces his intention to commence the publication of a Weekly edition of the SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

The paper will retain its present form, furnishing eight pages of reading matter weekly. It will be devoted as heretofore, to Agriculture. Also, to Current News, a synopsis of Army Intelligence, proceedings of Congress, reports of the Markets, &c., &c., embracing everything necessary to make it a valuable and acceptable

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

For the Farmers, Planters, Gardeners, Stock Raisers, House wives, and business men of the Confederacy. The first number of the Weekly edition will be issued on or before the first Saturday in November.

TERMS:

$6 for 6 months, or $3 for 3 months. Single copies, 25 cents.

All present subscribers to CULTIVATOR to be supplied for the remainder of this year (1864) with Weekly, without any advance in price. Address

D. REDMOND,
Augusta, Ga.
January 24, 1865. 234—tf.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,

STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,

Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSIness at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

1865. 1865.

CONSERVATIVE

STEAM POWER PRESS

BOOK & JOB OFFICE,

J. B. NEATHERY & CO., Proprietors.

HAVING A NUMBER OF PRESSES, and a large assortment of

PRINTING MATERIALS,

We are prepared to execute in a workmanlike manner and with despatch, every description of

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING!

SUCH AS

BOOKS,
PAMPHLETS,
SHIN-PLASTERS,
POSTERS,
HAND-BILLS,
CIRCULARS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
CATALOGUES,
RECEIPTS,
CARDS, ETC.

Special attention paid to

GOVERNMENT BLANKS.

CALENDAR FOR 1865.

1865.	Sunday,	Monday,	Tuesday,	Wednesday,	Thursday,	Friday,	Saturday,
Jan.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
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1865.	Sunday,	Monday,	Tuesday,	Wednesday,	Thursday,	Friday,	Saturday,
July							1
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	29	30	31				
Nov				1	2	3	4
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	26	27	28	29	30		
Dec.						1	2
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	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						

Claims for Deceased Officers and Soldiers.

WILSON, N. C., June 20, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN APPOINTED A COMmissioner to investigate, collect and pay over to the parties entitled thereto, all claims for bounty arrearages of pay and allowances, due to the representatives of deceased officers and soldiers from this State.

The parties entitled are: first, the widow of the deceased, if any, if there be no widow then, secondly, the child or children, if there be such, if there be neither widow or children then, thirdly, the father, if there be neither widow, child, children or father then, fourtaly, the mother of the deceased, and in default of all of these then, fifthly, the executor or administrator of the deceased.

The claimant or claimants must furnish his, her or their affidavit, and that of one disinterested witness as to the relationship, and in all cases, where the claimant is not the widow, the affidavit must negative the existence of a claimants of a higher order. The Justice of the Peace, before whom the affidavit is subscribed must certify to the credibility of the witness, and Clerk of the County Court must certify, under the seal of the Court, that he is a Justice of the Peace.

If the claimant or claimant be a child or children of the deceased; and he, she or they be minors, the claim must be propounded by his, her or their guardian, and the fact of his being guardian must be certified to, under seal of the County Court Clerk.

When the claims is made by an executor or administrator, the fact of the executorship or seal by the County Court Clerk.

All of these papers should be sent in duplicate.

Any person directly interested will be furnished, upon application to me, with a proper form of these papers in full; a copy of which, for the greater convenience of parties, will be forwarded as soon as may be practicable to each County Court Clerk.

This commission is intended to facilitate the collection of these claims, and save the claimants all expense.

Parties interested may materially aid me in the investigation of their claims, if at the time of forwarding their paper to me, they will inform me of the date of the death of the deceased, where he died, was killed, whether or not they or any one for them, have received the personal effects which deceased had with him at the time of his death, and whether or not the deceased (if a non commissioned officer or private,) had ever received the State's bounty.

It is very desirable that all claims should be forwarded at as early as may be practicable. In all cases, give the claimants, Post Office and County in full.

NO. A. STANLY
161—tf. Commissioner

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary, $25 000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President salary, $8,000.

Aids to the President.—Col Wm M Browne, of Georgia, Col Jas Chesnut, of S C. Col Wm F Johnston, of Ky Col J C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to the President—Burton M Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La., Secretary of State, L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, George Davis, of N. C., Wade Keves, of Ala., Assistant Attorney General. H R Rhodes, of Miss., Commissioner of Patents. G W E Nelson, of Ga., Superintendant of Public Printing. R M Smith, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—G A Trenholm, of S. C., Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E C Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va., Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S. C., Comptroller. B Baker, of Fla., 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La., 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va., Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala., Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War; Gen. S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lt Col Jno Withers, Lt Col H L Clay, Maj E A Palfrey, Maj Chas H Lee, Maj S W Melton and Capt Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga., Quartermaster General Col L B Northrop, of S C., Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D., Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—R S Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Post Office Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St Geo Offut, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala., Chief of Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N. C., Chief Clerk.

THE

CONSERVATIVE.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day,	$ 5 00	One week,	$ 80 00
Two days,	10 00	Two weeks,	60 00
Three days,	15 00	Three weeks,	90 00
Four days,	20 00	One month,	120 00
Five days,	25 00	Two months,	240 00

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Obituaries, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS, OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS.

	COLONELS.	LIEUT. COLONELS.	MAJORS.
1	H A Brown,	J N Harrell,	L C Latham,
2			J T Scales,
3	S D Thurston,	W M Parsly,	W T Emmett,
4	E A Osborne,		
5	J W Lea,	W J Hill,	
6	R F Webb,	S McD Tate,	R W York,
7	W L Davidson,	J McL Turner,	J G Harris,
8	J M Whitson,	W A Barrier,	A J Rogers,
9	W H Cheek,	W H H Cowles,	
10	S D Pool,	H T Guion,	Sparrow & Reily
11	W J Martin,		
12	H E Coleman,	W S Davis,	R W Alston,
13	J H Hyman,	H A Rogers,	E B Withers,
14	R T Bennett,	W A Johnston,	J H Lambeth,
15	W H Yarboro,	G W Hammond,	
16	W A Stowe	A S Cloud,	
17	W F Martin,	T H Sharpe,	L J Johnson,
18	J D Barry,	J W McGill,	T J Wooten,
19	W P Roberts,		
20	T F Toon,		D J Devane,
1		W S Rankin,	
22	T S Galloway,	W S Mitchell,	Lee Russell,
23			
24	W J Clarke,	J L Harris,	T D Love
25	H M Rutledge,		M N Love,
26	Jno R Lane,		T J Adams,
27	J A Gilmer, Jr.,	G F Whitefield,	J C Webb,
28	S D Lowe,		S N Stowe,
29	W B Creasman,	B S Proffit,	
30	F M Parker,		
31		C W Knight,	
32	D G Cowand,	H G Lewis,	
33	R V Cowan,	J H Saunders,	J A Weston,
34	W L J Lowrance,	G T Gordan,	
35	J T Johnson,	S B Taylor,	R E Petty,
36	W Lamb,	J D Taylor,	J M Stevenson,
37		W G Morris,	J L Bost.
38	Jno Ashford,	G W Flowers,	J T Wilson,
39	D Coleman,	F A Reynolds,	
40	J J Hedrick,		W A Holland,
41	J A Baker,	R Moore,	
42	E Brown,	C W Bradshaw,	T J Brown,
43	T S Kenan,		
44	T C Singletary,	T L Hargrove,	C M Stedman,
45	J R Winston,		
46	W L Saunders,	A C McAllister,	N McK McNeil,
47		W C Lankford,	
48	S H Walkup,	A A Hill,	
49	L M McAfee,	J T Davis,	C Q Petty,
50	G Wortham,	J C Vanhook,	H J Ryals,
51	H McKethan,	C B Hobson,	J R McDonald,
52	M A Parks,		
53		J T Morehead,	
54	K M Murchison,	A Ellis,	
55	J R Connally,	A H Belo,	
56	P F Faison,	G G Luke,	J W Graham,
57		H C Jones,	J A Craige,
58	J B Palmer,		T J Doolin,
59	D D Ferrebee,	E Cantwell,	J M Mayo,
60	W M Hardy.		J T Weaver,
61		W S Devane,	R Mallett,
62		G W Clayton,	P G McDowell,
63		S B Evans,	J H McNeil,
64		W N Garrett,	T P Jones,
65	G N Folk,	A H Baird,	J J Spar n,
66	J H Nethercutt,	C G Wright,	D L Davis,
67	J N Whitford,	R W Wharton,	E Whitford,
68	J W Hinton,	E C Yellowly,	W B Sanderlin,
69	G Tait,	J L Henry,	I A Harris.

The first Battalion Sharp Shooters is commanded by Captain R. E. Wilson; First Battalion Heavy Artillery, by Maj. Alexander McRae; Second Battalion N. C. T. (Infantry) by Maj. J. M. Hancock; Third Battalion Light Artillery, by Maj. J. W. Moore; Thirteenth Battalion Light Artillery, by Lieut Colonel J. R. Starr.

THOMAS' LEGION.—Col., W. H. Thomas, Lieut. Colonel, J. R. Love; Maj., W. W. Stringfield; Thomas' Legion, Lieut. Colonels, J. A. McKarney.

BRIGADE N. C. JUNIOR RESERVES.

No.	COLONELS.	LIEUT. COLONELS.	MAJORS.
1	F. S. Armistead.	C. W. Broadfoot.	W. McK. Clark.
2	J. H. Anderson.	W. F. Beasley.	N. A. Gregory.
3	J. W. Hinsdale,	W. F. French.	A. A. Ellington.
1 Bat.			D. T. Millard.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col [illegible] Hines, Northampton, Aid.
Col George Little, Wake. do
M S Robins, Randolph, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
Charles R. Thomas, Carteret, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler.
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
[illegible]ington C. Kerr, of Mecklenburg, State Geologist
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major T D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaste.
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Geo. W. Thompson, Caswell, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor.)

JUDICIAL.

SUPREME COURT.

Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice.
Wm H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, Craven, Judges.
Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General.
Patriek H Winston, Wake, *Reporter.*
Edmund B Freeman, Wake, Clerk.
[Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

SUPERIOR COURTS.

Judges—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; William M Shipp, Henderson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville.

Solicitors—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merrimon, Buncombe.

CONFEDERATE COURT.

Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge.
George V Strong, Wayne, District Attorney.
Pride Jones, Orange, Marshal.
Clerk of Albemarle District, Joseph Ramsay.
Clerk of Pamlico District, Wm M Watson.
Clerk of Cape Fear District, Daniel Coleman.
[The next Term will be held as follows: Albemarle District at Hellifax, on 2d May next. Pamlico District, at Goldsboro', on 5th May next. Cape Fear District, at Concord, on 8th May next.]

COUNCIL OF STATE.

A G Foster, Randolph; J R Hargrave, Anson; P H Winston, jr, Bertie; A T Davidson, Macon; Wm. Eaton, jr., Warren; Chas. E. Shober, Guilford; Nich. L. Williams, Yadkin.

LITERARY BOARD.

His Excellency, Z B Vance, President, *Ex Officio*; L C Edwards, Granville; Prof Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr Wm Sloan, Gaston; M S Robins, Randolph, Treasurer

INTERN

NORTH CAROLINA PORTFOLIO

THE

CONSERVATIVE.

M. S. ROBINS, Editor.

☞ All letters on business of the office to be directed to JOHN B. NEATHERY & Co.

RALEIGH, N. C.:
FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 17, 1865.

OUR CITY, for some days past filled with considerable of bustle and excitement, from the many wild rumors of Sherman's movements, has again resumed a state of comparative quiet, and on yesterday there was hardly a rumor of any kind in regard to the military situation. Whether this calm means that some important new facts in regard to military movements have come to the knowledge of our good people, which augurs well for us, or is the calm that preceeds a storm, to take place in our immediate vicinity, we will not undertake at this time to say. We will however state that in the absence of any official information on the situation, we see no fresh reason just now for increased gloom.

THE DUTY OF CITIZENS. There is necessarily a considerable influx of the sick and wounded in our city just now. It is the duty not only of the officials but also of the citizens, to look carefully after and as far as possible supply their pressing wants. We are sure that those to whom this duty is specially confided by the Government, will do all that they can; but the sudden large increase of them sent here has found the present public arrangements inadequate to their proper accommodation 'till the time shall have elapsed, necessary to perfect the arrangement essential to their comfort. In the meantime, the citizens should do all they can to afford temporary relief.

We met yesterday with an acquaintance of the Junior Reserves on the sick list, who had arrived here the day before. He told us that he had received nothing to eat for the last three days. We trust that this is a rare instance, and that the diligence of officials and the humane efforts of our citizens will never permit such to become common.

THE CALL OF GEN. JOHNSTON to the command of the army, now operating in this State, gives unalloyed satisfaction both to the army and the people and inspires them with strong hopes of success. He assumes the command under most flattering circumstances. The voice of the people unmistakeably calls him to it, and the noble modesty of Gen. Beauregard in urging his appointment and consenting to serve under him, stamps his noble character as a soldier, with a lustre not less than he has won by his high bearing in the field. He is a worthy associate and counsellor of Gen. Johnston, and no two men could have been selected for this particular command, that could inspire our people and army with a higher confidence.

The high qualities of Gen. Johnston as a thoroughbred soldier, are to be soon tested in this State. Our Capitol as well as the cause of the Confederacy, are committed to his keeping, and we feel sure that nothing will be left undone that can be accomplished in the defence of both. A false impression has grown up that Gen. Johnston, like his antagonist Sherman, is indisposed to give battle to the enemy, when it should be done. His masterly retreat fram Chickamauga to Atlanta, has been severely criticised, and if we had ever been disposed to censure him; which we never have his recent report of that campaign, p the universal confidence reposed in him by both officers and men who have fought under him, all go to prove the injustice of those criticisms, and place him in the front rank of military men.

The announcement of his return to the command of the Army of Tennessee has revived and invigorated the army, and we learn that at least five thousand veteran troops who left it because he was removed from the command are returning to it.—We are glad to find everywhere the hopes of the people are reviving. Many of our suffering fellow citizens in Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina through whose country the enemy has passed, laying wast every thing, may without reflection think that the policy of retreat is ruinous, and may for a moment attach blame to General Johnston, yet when they remember the disparity of his army compared with Sherman's in the retreat from Chickamauga to Atlanta, and that he has not been in command of his present position thirty days, they will see they have been looking for impossibilities. Already, he has evidently changed the plans of Sherman, and in a short time we trust will be fully prepared to contest with him every inch of ground he passes over. General Johnston will neither wantonly expose the property of our people or the territory of the country to unnecessary hazard, nor will he jeopard the destruction of his army. With these two ruling principles, he will not yield the vantage ground to the foe.

Let the people therefore be hopeful and confident. It is a time of trial, of suffering and of hazard. None are exempt from them. Let us therefore be determined to bear ourselves with the fortitude and the courage becoming freemen engaged in a noble cause. Let every one give Gen. Johnston and the army a generous confidence, and make the necessary sacrifice for achieving the great end we seek, relying upon that Providence which alone controls all things.

FROM THE HEROIC defense of Fort Fisher, and the issue of the struggle there, alike unfortunate to the brave garrison and the Country, we believe anything connected therewith will be of interest to our readers.

We see that the New York *Tribune* of the 26th ult. gives a somewhat particular description of the construction of Battery Buchanan; conceded not only by the unitiated, in all quarters, to have been planned and executed in a manner, seldom if ever surpassed, but also said by competent engineers, we learn to be the most complete piece of engineering in this country. We understand that it was planned and executed entirely by the engineer of Fort Fisher, the accomplished Lieut. R. G. Pittman, a son of North Carolina, and one of the most promising young officers in the Engineering Department of the Coufederate States Army. We are pleased to know that he has returned from his captivity consequent upon the fall of the Fort.

He is the best accountant who can cast up correctly the sum of his own errors.

WE ARE STILL without any mails of consequence we therefore have to take a careful retrospect of our files, to find something to which to treat our readers.

In looking over a New York *Herald* of a week or two ago, we see the following remarks upon the negro question. It will be seen that the Yankees are for not only emancipation full and complete; but also for the social and political, and even matrimonial equality of the *gentlemen* and *ladies* from Africa, if the *Herald's* views are to be regarded as a fair exponent of Yankee opinions on the subject:

At the North the nigger is done with also. The constitutional amendment has gone to the States, and whether the States adopt it or not there will never be any more slavery. Even the South has helped the North to make that certain. But now the Northern agitators, in their fears lest this nigger question should be set at rest, are urging that the negro should vote. Let them give him a vote also if they will, or anything else, and if any white woman wants to marry a nigger, or any white man a wench, let them have their way. Social laws will settle all that; and as for the negro's vote, it will do no harm. If all the negroes on earth should vote they could not give us worse governments that we have had for twenty years, whether national, state or municipal. Universal suffrage is a delusion that cannot be made into a bugbear any longer. In France there is universal suffrage and a despotism. Give the agitators, therefore, this one more bone if they bark for it. Social laws will settle in their own way—whether we legislate or not—all these questions of race. It is the intellect of a nation that governs it, and not in voters.

The nigger question is settled, and now we may put it aside. We may safely rob the political Othello of his occupation by giving him all he wants before he has the chance to clamor for it. Give the nigger political equality and a vote, or whatever else his pretended friends may require. If the negro is not fit, the gifts will be useless, and if he is, he will soon have, whether or not, all that we are asked to give. And now, that the great question is thus really done with, all the men who lived upon it North and South—the Toombses, Wigfalls, Wises, Beechers, Greeleys and Garrisons may take their tickets and sail up Salt river.

OUR DUTY.

Those who read the letter of His Excellency, Governor Vance, in our issue of to-day, need not a word additional to enforce the eloquent appeal.

It is true that the army of Gen. Lee now depends for its subsistence upon Virginia and North Carolina, and that food must be supplied at once. The old "mother of states and statesmen" is already moving in the matter and North Carolina who has never been behind her sisters, must follow. We are told by the Governor that our first duty is for every citizen to give rations six months for one or more soldiers, as his circumstances may permit; and his excellency suggests as a means of awakening public attention to the subject, the convening of a public meeting wherein the citizens may subscribe and take action thereon. Most heartily do we concur in these views. For our cause to fail, or our army to suffer from the want of supplies that are within every man's reach, would be an occurrence that would carry our names in obloquy to all posterity. We have an abundance. Our corn cribs and store rooms have an ample supply for family wants, and many of them in excess. The summer will soon supply our homes with vegetables; and corn bread and tomato catsup may take the place of luxuries like ham and eggs. Let our citizens then come forward and show what old Mecklenburg can do for her soldier boys.

Let there be a public meeting called at once, and the largest and most liberal contributions made anywhere in the State. It should be a matter of pride with our people not to be overdone by their neighbors in Virginia—they who have suffered so much already—and we know that the right spirit prevails to carry such a patriotic purpose into successful execution. The army has made a demand which it behooves every individual to attempt to supply. Personal considerations must be ignored. We can better afford to go hungry than permit one of these men at the front to languish for the want of food, and by the blessing of Providence, he shall not. Set the ball in motion. Send up the rallying cry, "food for the soldiers," and then opening your hearts, respond as men should do who owe their prosperity and independence to the army they help to sustain.

In anticipation of an assemblage at no distant day, we will open a list for names at our office, and invite every one to come forward and subscribe "rations for a soldier for six months." It will be a document worth showing after the war, to which many an individual may point with an honest pride in vindication of the charge of extortion, speculation and persecution of the family of the poor soldier.—*Char. Bulletin.*

NORTH CAROLINA AND SALT.—The report of the joint committee on the charge brought by the North Carolina Legislature, made through Governor Vance, and transmitted to the House by the Governor of Virginia, to the effect that the State authorities had diverted from the use of the State of North Carolina certain engines and cars employed in transporting salt. The committee reported that they had canvassed all the facts, and find that the Legislature had been grossly misinformed; that they found no evidence that any trains had been transported by State authority, but that certain parties might have been engaged in transporting salt to that State upon private account for their own emolument, out of which had grown the State embroglio. The report reviewed all the facts in case, and elucidates that the Mr. Gilchrist alluded to by Governor Vance is really the agent of Colonel Clarkson for the sale of his salt in North Carolina, said salt accruing to him in consequence of the hire of his negroes at the salt works, the salt being exchanged for such supplies as were necessary for the prosecution of operations at the salt works.—*Richmond Examiner.*

AN EXCELLENT SUGGESTION.—An officer of the army of Northern Virginia recommends that two or three thousand acres in convenient patches, be sown in mustard and turnips for spring and summer greens for the use of the army. There are thousands of acres of land lying under fence uncultivated, near the whole line of the army. By sowing a very large amount, there would be enough for the use and waste of all, and it is a thing which can only be carried into effect by the authorities. If one regiment or brigade, here and there, planted a patch, the others would rob them continually.—White mustard and black are both excellent, and the seed could be obtained easily and cheaply.—The greens would add very greatly to health and comfort, and eke out short rations.—*Rich. Sent.*

The Charlotte *Democrat* says that during the recent excitement in that section, consequent upon the advance of Sherman, the black population, generally have exhibited a truly loyal spirit towards their masters and the cause. About three hundred hands were prompt in meeting the requisition for several Counties to work on the fortifications.

A person named R. O. Davidson is making collections in the army of Virginia for constructing what he called an "Artisavia," or Bird of art. Its design is to fly after the Yankees, and fire off something that is expected to demolish them in a most frightful manner.

It is a good thing to get much wisdom and know much, but is more important that we practice rightly what we do not know.

REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY.

It is a source of encouragement, in these days of gloom and despondency, to study the history of the revolution of our fathers, and compare the nature of their struggle with ours. We have not yet reached a crisis equal to that through which they passed. We have not yet suffered as they did; neither have we yet been reduced to that necessity for alarm and despondency which overtook them, as the following extracts from Peterson's History of the American Revolution, will show.

"These successive disasters, following one upon another, reduced the American cause to the very verge of ruin. From the period the British landed on Long Island, a series of misfortunes had pursued the army of Washington. Every day had seen his troops retiring before those of the enemy; every hour beheld his force dwindling down; every moment had witnessed the increasing despondency of the friends of liberty, both within and without the camp. The terms of large numbers of the men were now expiring, and the consequences of these disasters begun to be felt. Few would re-enlist. The enthusiasm which had first called them from their homes had begun to subside under the privations of a camp, and had now been completely dissipated by misfortune. The cause of America was generally regarded as lost. This feeling of despair even spread among the officers, and it required all Washington's firmness of mind to check its progress. But with the common men nothing could be done to check the panic. In vain did Congress endeavor to supply the places of those who retired, by new recruits. Even a bounty of twenty dollars to each private who would engage for the war, failed to hasten enlistments: and though the offer was subsequently made to all who would contract for three years, it proved equally inoperative.

The army of Washington by these causes: by loss in battle, by desertion, by the capture of Fort Washington, and by the expiration of enlistments, had now sunk to little over three thousand men. The British, aware of his weakness, and convinced that a few decisive blows would finish the war forever, resolved not to go into winter quarters, but to follow up their successes by the pursuit and annihilation of the small force remaining in arms under Washington. Accordingly, they pushed on to Newark, in New Jersey, whither the American commander had retired. At this, Washington fell back to New Brunswick. But the enemy still followed. As a last refuge he hurried to place the Delaware between him and his foe. On the 8th of December, he reached that river and retired across it, destroying the bridges, and removing all the boats, to secure his retreat. Scarcely had his rear gained the welcome right bank, than the English appeared on the left, but finding no means of crossing, they fell back in chagrin.

"To add to the despondency of the times, the news was received, about this period of the capture of General Lee, who had been tardily approaching Washington, in order to affect a junction: Lee had incautiously spent the night three miles from his forces, with but a small guard in attendance, when an English cavalry officer, hearing by accident of his unprotected situation, by a bold dash secured the valuable prize. As Lee was second in command in the army, and as the country entertained a high opinion of his abilities, his loss, at that critical moment, struck the last prop from the hopes of the patriots, and induced almost universal despair.

"Indeed there was no longer any rational prospect of success on the part of the Americans.—Heaven and earth seemed to have conspired against their cause: and to have removed from it the countenance of man and God alike. Their best Generals were prisoners: their most wisely concerted plans had failed, almost as if by the direct interposition of fate; and the popular enthusiasm, which had been relied on as the support of the cause, and which at first had promised to sweep away all opposition before its resistless wave, had now subsided and left the country a wreck, high and dry on the shore. With three thousand men, swarmed over the Jerseys in pursuit. Already Philadelphia was threatened, and the most sanguine thought its capture could not be delayed a month. Congress had fled to Baltimore. Terror, panic, despair, and a selfish desire to save themselves, began to affect even the best patriots. The clouds stooped low and black, and the tempest hurtled around every man's home.

"To add to the awful gloom of the crisis, Howe issued a proclamation, offering a pardon to all who would lay down their arms and take the oath of allegiance, within sixty days. Instantly hundreds grasped what they deemed a fortunate chance of escape: former professions were forgotten in present panic; and throughout New Jersey and Pennsylvania, the most alarming defections, even among leaders in the popular cause, daily occurred. The loyalists, who had been heretofore overawed, now vented their long concealed rage: plunder, insult, and oppression became the daily lot of the suffering patriot."

The disasters referred to in the beginning of this extract, are the defeat of the Americans at Long Island, their defeat at Kipp's Bay, which necessitated the evacuation of New York. Their retreat from York Island, their defeat at White Plains, the fall of Fort Washington, and Fort Lee: These were indeed stunning blows, to the American cause They were well calculated to produce despair, in the ranks of the army and among the people, and had it not been for the immortal Washington, they would doubtless, have proved the ruin of the cause but under this terrible pressure Washington gave no signs of fear.

What though his army of above twenty thousand which he commanded when he left New York, had dwindled down to less than three thousand: What though he was by many, "even among the wisest and purest patriots, openly charged with incapacity," did he ever once despair of the ship? Did he ever once despair of the cause of liberty? not he. But almost alone, says the historian beneath the driving storm. Washington stood up erect and unappalled. For one moment his constancy did not forsake him, he was in that awful hour, the Achilles and Atlas the cause. No hint of submission ever crossed his lips; of despondency or doubt was heard, His unshakened front inspired Congress anew, warmed the drooping enthusiasm of his army, and finally enabled him to deal a blow which rescued the country at the very first instant of ruin and sent his late triumphant foe reeling back with defeat.

What Washington was to the Americans of the revolution of '76, Lee is to the Confederates of our day. Then let us see to it, that Lee is sustained.

Let us avail ourselves of the benefits of experience.

Our cause is more certain to-day than ever our fathers' was from the beginning. We enjoy many advantages that they did not possess. True we have had a series of serious reverses, but none that are irreparable; we have had a goodly number of deserters, but not so many in proportion to our numbers, as the American army of '76: we have many facilities for carrying on war that our fathers did not have and could not procure. Our transportation is better; our armies are larger in proportion to those against which they contended; while our munitions of war are ample for a war of twenty years yet to come, should it be necessary to continue it so long in order to establish our independence

The truth is some of our people have taken fright at their own shadows: they have persuaded themselves that ruin was upon them, when in reality there was no good cause for the least alarm. If the enemy held possession of every Capital in every State of this Confederacy, if all our railroads were destroyed, and a fifth of our people were operating against us as spies, we would still not be reduced to that alarming condition to which our fathers were, just before Washington crossed the Delaware and fought the battle of Trenton. Let them take fresh courage, by studying the history of our fathers. We have more to lose in the event of failure than they had. The combined world could scarcely subjugate us if we firmly resolve that we will not be, and act accordingly.

The following sublime Ode to the Deity, is from the Russian authology, and was written by the celebrated Derzhavin. This poem is said to have been translated into Japanese, by order of the Emperor, and is hung up, embroidered in gold, in the temple of Jeddo It has also been translated into the Chinese and Tartar languages, written on a piece of rich silk, and suspended in the imperial palace at Pekin. It was translated into English, as follows, by Dr. Bowring, and is said to have lost much of its original beauty by the translation. It is a noble composition, and should be preserved, and committed to memory by every reader:

Thou Eternal One! whose presence bright
All space do occupy, all motion guide;
Unchanged through Time's all-devasting flight,
Though only God! There is no God beside!
Being above all beings! mighty one!
Whom none can comprehend and none can explore,
Who fill'st existence with Thyself alone—
Embracing all—supporting—ruling o'er—
Being whom we call God—and know no more!

In its sublime research, philosophy
May measure out the ocean deep—may count
The sands or the sun's rays—but God! for Thee
There is no weight nor measure—none can mount
Up to Thy mysteries; Reason's brightest spark,
Though kindled by Thy light, in vain may try
To trace thy counsels, infinite and dark;
And thought is lost e'er thought can soar so high,
Even like past moments into eternity.
Thou from primeval nothingness didst call
First, chaos—then existence—Lord on Thee
Eternity had its foundation—all
Sprang forth from Thee—of light, joy, harmony,
Sole origin—all life, all beauty Thine.
Thy word created all, and doth create;
Thy splendor fills all space with rays divine.
Thou art, and wert, and shall be! Glorious! Great!
Life-giving, life-sustaining Potentate!

If Thy chains the unmeasured Universe surround—
Upheld by Thee, by Thee inspired with breath!
Thou the beginning with the end hast bound,
And beautiful mingled life and death!
As sparks mount upward from the fiery blaze,
So suns are born, so worlds spring forth from Thee;
And as the spangles in the sunny rays,
Shine round the silver snow, the pageantry
Of Heaven's bright army glitters in Thy praise.
A million torches lighted by Thy hand,
Wander unwearied through the blue abyss;
They own Thy power, accomplish Thy command,
All gay with life, all eloquent with bliss.
What shall we call them? Piles of crystal light!
A glorious company of golden streams?
Lamps of celestial ether burning bright?
Suns lighting systems with their joyous beams?
But Thou to these are as the noon to-night!

Yet as a drop of water in the sea,
All this magnificence in thee is lost;
What are ten thousand worlds compared to Thee?
And what am I, then? Heavens's unnumbered host,
Though multiplied by myriads, and arrayed
In all the glory of sublimest thought,
Is but an atom in the balance weighed
Against thy greatness is a cypher brought
Against Infinity. What am I, then! naught!

Naught!—But the effluence of Thy light divine,
Pervading worlds, have reached my bosom too;
Yes, in my spirit doth Thy spirit shine,
As shines the sunbeam in a drop of dew.
Naught!—But I live, on hope's pinion fly
Eager towards thy presence; for in Thee
I live, and breathe, and dwell; aspiring high,
Even to the throne of Thy divinity:
I am, O God! and surely Thou must be!

Thou art? directing, guiding all: Thou art!
Direct my understanding, then, to Thee:
Control my spirit, guide my wandering heart;
Though but an atom 'mid immensity,
Still I am something, fashioned by Thy hand!
I hold a middle rank 'twixt heaven and earth:
On the last verge of mortal being stand,
Close to the realms where angels have their birth,
Just on the boundary of the spirit land!

The chain of being is complete in me;
In me is matter's last gradation lost,
And the next step is spirit—Deity!
I can command the lightning, and am dust!
A monarch and a slave—a worm, a god!
Whence came I here? and how so marvellously
Constructed and conceived? unknown? This clod
Lives surely through some higher energy,
For from itself alone it could not be.

Creator! Yes, Thy wisdom and Thy word
Created me! Thou source of life and good!
Thou spirit of my spirit, and my Lord!
Thy light, Thy love, in their bright plentitude
Filled me with an immortal soul, to spring
Over the abyss of Death, and bade it wear
The garments of eternal day, and wing
Its heavenly flight beyond this little sphere,
Even to its source—to Thee—its author there.

O thought ineffable! O vision blest!
Though worthless our conceptions all of Thee,
Yet shall Thy shadowed image fill our breast,
And with it homage to the Deity.
God! thus above my lowly thoughts can soar;
Thus seek Thy presence—Being wise and good;
'Mid Thy vast works, admire, obey, adore;
And when the tongue is eloquent no more,
The soul shall speak in tears of gratitude.

Censure is the tax a man pays to the public for being eminent.

New Advertisements.

A FINE BUGGY AND HARNESS FOR SALE.
Apply for information at this office.
March 17, 1865. 277—2t*

LOST,

AT WELDON, N. C., MY CARPET BAG, in October, 1863. In it was Scrip, No. 1307, for two shares North Carolina Railroad Stock. The holder will leave said scrip at this office, as I intend making application for a duplicate.
JAMES C. WHITE.
March 17, 1865. 49—4t*.

ROBBERY.

THE SUBSCRIBER WAS ROBBED OF A FOUR HUNdred dollar 4 per cent. Certificate of Deposit, dated March 19th, 1864, No. 121, issued to me by J. M. Worth, Dep. If not found within six weeks from this date application will be made for a duplicate. This the 20th day of January, 1865.
ALFRED CAVINESS.
January 24, 1865. 234—tf.

Headquarters Reserve of N. C.,
RALEIGH, March 15, 1865.

(Extract.)
SPECIAL ORDERS,
No. 45.

* * * * * * *

V. ALL COMMISSIONED OFFICERS ARRIVING IN Raleigh will at once report to Col. F. M. Parker, Commanding Post for Register. Such as are absent without leave will be returned to their commands.

Col. Parker will immediately organize a sufficient guard and arrest and send to the army all who are absent without proper authority.

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By command of Lieut. Gen. HOLMES:
CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
276—12t. A. A. General.

TEL

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Entered accordi
S. THRASHER, in
of the Confederate
Georgia.

Senate passed the Ho
tation to discharged and
passed the House joint resolu
lief to Gen. Jasper Lockman.

The House passed the bill suspend
lege of the writ of Habeas Corpus, intr
night:

Yeas—Messrs. Speaker, Balson, Bradly, Carroll, Christman, Clark, Cluskey, Conrow, Dejarnett, Dupree, Elliott, Funsten, Gholson, Good, Hartridge, Hatcher, kell, Holliday, Johnson, Keeble, Lyon, Marc Miller, Moore, Perkins, Read, Russell, Sext Swan, Tripplett, Villor and Wilkes, 37.

Nays—Messrs. Anderson, Baldwin, Barksd Baylor, Blakinford, Branch, Burnett, Clopton, Co yar, Darden, Farrow, Fuller, Gaither, Gilmer, H ly, Herbert, J. M. Leach, Marshall, McCallum; M Mullen, Miles, Ramsey, Rogers, Simpson, J. M Smith, Smith of North Carolina, Snead, Steples, Turner, Welsh, Wickham and Witherspon, 32.

The bill suspends the privilege by law in all cases of arrest or detention by order of the President of Secretary of war, or of the General officer Commanding the Trans-Mississippi Military Department. Also suspends the said privilege for sixty days from the time of arrest or detention by order of the General officer commanding an army, Military department or district.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, March 15.

Northern papers received contains the official report from Sheridan of his operations, dated Columbia.

He says he remained at Charlottsville two days. The troops were occupied during the time in destroying two iron bridges near town and the Railroad for a distance of 8 miles.

On the 6th he sent first on to Scottsville, with directions to send out light parties through the country and destroy all merchant mills, canal locks, and bridges on Rivana river.

The Third Division proceeded down the Lynchburg Railroad to Amherst C. H., destroying every bridge on the road and many miles of the track.

Sheridan says he found great abundance in this county for men and animals.

At New Canton the Grand Lock was destroyed and James River let into the Canal, carrying away the banks and washing out the bottom of the Canal.

He had no opposition up to the date of the report.

Twelve Canal Boats laden with supplies, ammunition, rations and Medical stores were captured.

Commodore Hollins was shot near Gordonsville while attempting to make his escape.

A Newberry telegram dated 7th, mentions the arrival of Schofield there.

No news from Sherman.

General J. D. Cox was commanding the Union forces.

Havana advices to the 8th say the reported outrages at Matamoras on Union refugees and the American Consulate are confirmed.

The rebels attempted the capture of the American steamer *Shooting Star* in the harbor of Havannah on the night of the 4th; but failed. The attempt was repeated the next night when a boat containing 25 men was captured with the assistance of the authorities. They were taken ashore and liberated.

The monitor *Mahopac* has arrived at Fortress Monroe from Charlestop and will proceed up James River.

The Canadian Parliament has adopted the Confederation scheme.

Gold in New York on Monday 187—heavy.

Headquarters Post,
RALEIGH, N. C., March 15, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER,
No. 1.

I. CAPT. BENJ. ROBINSON HAS BEEN ASSIGNED to duty at this Post, as Provost Marshal; and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

II. Officers arriving at this Post will register their names, rank, commands, and authority for absence, at the Provost Marshal's office.

III. All persons leaving the city will be required to have passports from the Provost Marshal's office.

IV. A Camp of Direction will be established at this Post; and officers and soldiers found in the city who are absent without proper authority will be sent there to be forwarded to their commands. By order.

F. M. PARKER,
Col. Commanding Post.
S. C. JAMES, Adjutant.

Headquarters Post,
RALEIGH, March 15, 1865.

CIRCULAR.

The following classification embraces only the officers and men and men allowed to remain within the City of Raleigh.

I. All officers and men properly assigned or detached for duty within the limits of the City.

II. All officers and men on leaves of absence or furloughs properly granted whose such leave of absence or furloughs have not expired.

III. All officers of the Quartermaster, Commissary and Ordnance Department and their properly authorized agents here on business with their departments, when such officers or agents have been sent here either by their Corps Commanders or by the General Commanding.

IV. All other officers and men except those heretofore mentioned are ordered immediately to Smithfield.

By order,
F. M. PARKER.
Col. Commanding Post.
S. C. JAMES, Adjutant. 276—tf.

Headquarters Reserve of N. C.,
RALEIGH, March 14, 1865.

(Extract,)
SPECIAL ORDERS,
No. 44.

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II. ALL CONFEDERATE OFFICERS AND MEN DElivered at Savannah, or Charleston, during November, and December last, and all delivered on James River prior to the 1st inst., having been duly exchanged, it is hereby ordered that all such men shall be immediately assembled at Camp Stokes, Greensboro', and Camp Holmes, Raleigh, where they will receive further orders.

The special attention of all Enrolling Officers is called to this Order, and Circular No. 12, Current series, Conscript Office, Raleigh, N. C. Quartermasters will furnish the necessary transportation.

By command of Lieut. Gen. HOLMES:
CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
276—4t. A. A. General.

Notice—Exemption from the Army

THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES TO EMPLOY A MAIL Carrier. Any one wishing an exemption can secure it if application is made to me immediately. Good moral character required.

MARCELLUS JORDAN,
Mail Contractor, Greensboro'.
March 15, 1865. 275—4t*